

SEPTEMBER 13, 1943

Dark suspicions are finding expression in Russia. Are the British and Americans consciously putting the chief burden on Russia? Are they really unfriendly to Russia? Do

(Concluded on page 6)

0901  
1511 f  
043/14  
1944/25  
(Incomp.)





In the years after World War I Russia built up her military power so as to be prepared against attack.

## Bases of Soviet Policy

AS the summer of 1943 approaches its end, the greatest cloud on the United Nations horizon is uncertainty, doubt, and suspicion between Russia, on the one hand, and England and the United States, on the other. The dangers of this situation are discussed elsewhere in this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER. The causes are to be found largely in the history of the years since the conclusion of the First World War.

Except for brief interludes, there has never been a period since 1918 when relations between Russia and the Western democracies have been smooth or satisfactory. Although united in arms in the last war, as at present, Russia withdrew from the struggle after the Communist Revolution.

When the Paris Peace Conference was held in 1919, the Soviet Union was not invited. The Versailles Treaty was drawn up and signed without consulting Russia. When the map of Europe was redrawn by that treaty, considerable slices of Russian territory were taken from the Soviets. Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, formerly Russian provinces, were set up as independent nations. The eastern part of Poland was taken from her as were other regions in European Russia.

Not only was Russia ignored in the postwar arrangements, but the Allies actually took military steps to overthrow the Communist regime. They sent armed forces into Russian territory to cooperate with those Russians who were fighting the Communists.

It was the fear of the spread of Communism throughout the world which was largely responsible for ill will of the period between the two world wars. The United States was so strongly opposed to the new government in Moscow that it refused to recognize its existence for more than 15 years. It was not until 1933 that we recognized the Communists as the legal government of Russia and exchanged ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives with them.

Allied policy toward Russia was largely responsible for early cooperation with Germany. Both Russia and Germany were treated as outlaw nations. Neither was allowed to become a member of the League of Nations, and finally, in 1922, they signed the Rapallo Treaty, which shocked Europe, because it provided for economic and political cooperation between the two powers.

The rise of Hitler compelled all the nations of Europe to re-examine their policies. The Russians, in particular, were anxious to prevent the Nazis from becoming too powerful because they knew that Hitler coveted Russian territory. At home, they strengthened their defenses. Abroad, they tried to enlist the support of other nations for a program of co-operation to prevent aggression. They became members of the League of Nations.

During the years immediately before the war crisis, Russian foreign policy was based upon the principle of collective security. In season and out, at session after session of the League of Nations and through regular diplomatic channels, the Soviets tried to form a bloc of nations which would agree to take joint action against any aggressor. But England and France, the two leading democracies, were unwilling to commit themselves.

Failure of Russian policy reached its climax in September 1938, when England and France yielded to Hitler by granting his demands on the Republic of Czechoslovakia. At the Munich conference, the Russians were completely ignored and England, France, Italy, and Germany agreed, in effect, to control European affairs without the Russians.

Between Munich and the invasion of Poland, Russia figured prominently once more in the negotiations of all the major powers. Early in 1939, when it became apparent to all that Hitler would be satisfied with nothing short of European and world domination, England and France tried to reach an agreement with Russia whereby they would all stand together if Hitler should strike. At the same time, the Nazis were negotiating with Moscow over a nonaggression pact which would keep Russia neutral and thus spare them the danger of fighting a war on two fronts. On the eve of the Second World War, such a pact was signed and the Nazis were able to attack Poland without fear of having to fight the Soviet Union. Less than two years later, Hitler broke the agreement by hurling his armies against Russia.

Hitler's invasion of Russia made the Soviets allies with the other nations fighting the Axis. But it did not remove the roots of mutual suspicion of more than 20 years. That is one of the big tasks of the present.

### Josef Stalin

## Russia's "Man of Steel"

FOR more than 25 years Josef Stalin has been a mystery man in world affairs. He has been variously depicted as brilliant, far-seeing, ruthless, sly, practical. That he has a genius for organization and leadership, nearly all agree. As premier of the people who have been striking the most glancing blows against the Nazis, he has commanded greatly increased respect and attention. While he still keeps his own counsel, he shares the world limelight with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

Josef Stalin's personality dominates the 192,000,000 Russians who inhabit the largest country in the world. Occupying one-sixth of the earth's surface and stretching across two continents, the country contains virtually every essential natural resource of modern civilization. Its population includes more than 60 different national groups who speak 140-odd languages and dialects.

No country in the world has had so tumultuous a history as Russia since the beginning of the century. Before the Revolution of 1917 it knew great revolutionary activity and much conflict. Since 1917 it has progressed from medieval feudalism to highly regimented industrialism. It has survived bloody revolution, ruthless purges, famine, and the mightiest military onslaught of modern times. Throughout, Stalin has played a major role in shaping Russia's fortunes.

Born in 1879, in the wild, inaccessible country of Georgia, Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili did not assume the name of Stalin, "the man of steel," until 1912 when well launched on his political career. The son of a worker in a shoe factory, he was reared as a pious member of the Russian Orthodox Church and educated for the priesthood. He soon rebelled against the restrictions of the seminary, and at the age of 15 joined the revolutionary movement.

In those years the seeds of rebellion

were being sown all over Russia. In schools, in factories, and wherever people congregated, small groups and even single individuals were busily agitating, working, and planning for the overthrow of Czarist oppression. Scholars, workers, and peasants were throwing in their lot together for a better Russia, and risking imprisonment, exile, and death. The young Stalin became increasingly active in these movements. He became one of Lenin's most valuable lieutenants, and was arrested and exiled six times, the last time in 1913.

During and immediately after the Revolution he occupied various key political and military positions. In 1922 he was made secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which controls the government. He has been re-elected to that position ever since, and in much the manner of a United States political boss, uses it to run the party machine and to control patronage.

Stalin's management of the party illustrates two guiding principles of his career—his practical, political sense and his belief in rigid iron-clad discipline. Endowed with unusual physical and mental power, monumental patience, and a tremendous capacity for work, he has shown a rare talent for organization. These traits stood him in good stead in his contest for absolute leadership of the Soviet upon the death of Lenin, the great Communist leader, in 1924.

Stalin's chief rival after Lenin passed away was Trotsky, a brilliant thinker and an outstanding military strategist. Trotsky favored managing Soviet affairs with the prime purpose of spreading revolution throughout the world. Stalin, a hard-headed realist, believed in concentrating on the Soviet homeland and strengthening Russia's own internal position before attempting to reform the world. Stalin emerged the victor, and Trotsky was exiled in 1928.

It was in this year that Stalin initiated the work that was to class him with Peter the Great as a great builder of Russia. The country was devastated, impoverished, torn by internal dissension, and surrounded by hostile neighbors. The first Five-year Plan which Stalin projected was a vast program of industrialization and collective farming. He made a Russian Pittsburgh of Kharkov, completed the Dnieper Dam, one of the great miracles of modern engineering, and dotted the valley of the Don with steel furnaces. The importance of such works was to become truly evident only with the German invasion some 15 years later. The Second Five-Year Plan continued these programs, and at the end of 10 years Russia had achieved an industrial miracle.

Throughout the years Stalin has been sharply criticized for his ruthless methods, his suppression of opposition, his lack of hesitancy in the use of extreme measures, and his general policy of isolationism. As a result, the country has been isolated from the rest of the world. In 1939, when the world was at war, the Soviet Union was not invited to the United Nations. The country was not only isolated, but it was also a victim of the war. The German invasion of 1941 was a disaster for the Soviet Union. The country was devastated, and the population was suffering. The war was a great test for the Soviet Union, and it emerged as a victor. The war was a great test for the Soviet Union, and it emerged as a victor.



Marshal Josef Stalin

SOVPHOTO





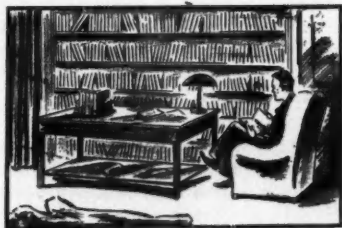
# THE WALRUS

"THE TIME HAS COME, THE WALRUS SAID, TO TALK OF MANY THINGS: OF SHOES—AND SHIPS—AND SEALING WAX—OF CABBAGES—AND KINGS."

HOPE that readers of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER will take seriously their duty to become well informed and competent citizens and that they will use this paper as a guide to wide reading and thoughtful study. If you read the paper regularly and carefully, you will find out what a number of our most important problems are and you will obtain a considerable amount of information about them.

But you will not, in any one paper, learn enough of the basic facts so that you can form broad and dependable judgments. You will need to branch out in your reading; to follow certain problems intensively. In the case of hotly disputed issues you will need to become well acquainted with different points of view.

In this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, you will find an article on the relations between Russia, on the one hand, and the United States and England on the other. This is one of the most important questions of international policy of our age. The article will get you started in the study of it. But after you read it, many questions will still be unanswered in your minds, questions such as these: "Is there real danger that Russia will make a separate peace with Germany?" "If she does, how would it affect the Anglo-American war on Germany?" "Would it be to Russia's interest, under any foreseeable conditions, to make such a peace?" "Upon what terms might America and Britain work harmoni-



ously with Russia in war and peace?" "What obstacles stand in the way of such harmony and how might they be removed?"

★ ★ ★

One can understand complicated problems like these only by reading widely and by frequent discussions with well-informed and fair-minded persons. For your reading on Russia—

## Books

Pares, Sir Bernard. *Russia* (New York: Penguin, 25 cents). A bird's-eye view of recent Russian history by a distinguished British historian.

Graebner, Walter. *Round Trip to Russia* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3). A representative of *Time*, *Life*, and *Fortune* gives as clear a picture of the Russians as has yet been painted.

Cassidy, Henry C. *Moscow Dateline* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1943. 367 pp. \$3). An objective report of Russia's two years of war, by the Associated Press' Moscow correspondent.

## Magazines

"On the Fear of Russia," by Bernard Pares. *New Republic*, April 19, 1943, pp. 498-502. As excellent a discussion as can be found on why we do not need to fear Russia.

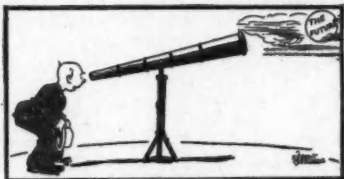
"Government by Horse Sense; Selling the People on Russia." *Fortune*, June 1943, pp. 128+. A worthwhile article in a magazine whose articles are almost always scholarly and reliable.

"As the Russians See Us," by R. Parker. *New York Times Magazine*, May 9, 1943, pp. 10+. We must consider the Russian point of view if we expect to have friendly relations with them.

"Russian Policy and the German Manifesto," by E. K. Lindley. *Newsweek*, August 2, 1943, p. 38. Suggests what Russia's policy toward postwar Germany may be.

★ ★ ★

What would we not give to look into a magic telescope and see the shape of future events! Most of us would look first for the ending of the war. When will it come? Everyone speculates, but no one can give the answer. It depends upon too many conditions which we do not understand. Can Germany devise means of checking our air war as we are check-



ing her submarine campaign? If not, can we destroy by air attack enough of German industry to bring the Nazis to their knees? Will the Germans run out of certain essential materials? Will their morale break, and if so, how and when? Will the anti-Axis alliance hold together?

Until we can answer such questions as these, we cannot know when the war will end. But we can indulge in guessing. Recently a number of men from the front lines—airmen fresh from attack, Army and Navy officers—were asked to guess the date of the war's end. The answers were thrown together and averaged. The composite guess was that the war against Germany would end on April 15, 1944.

★ ★ ★

If one wishes to have sound opinions about public problems, he must learn to read and listen carefully and critically. He must be able to distinguish between logical arguments and those which are dishonest or illogical. He must know how to detect loose or false thinking.

One learns these things from experience. If a person knows what some of the common forms of crooked thinking are, he can be on the lookout for them, and the more practice he has, the easier it will be for him to tell whether the reasoning in an article or a speech or editorial is straight or crooked.

One who has his eyes open finds examples of both kinds of reasoning every day. Here is an example of dishonest or illogical reasoning: A large and influential newspaper which opposed America's entrance into the war and which now warns against American participation after the war in efforts to preserve peace, never tires of speaking with scorn about the "Four Freedoms." Recently it carried a cartoon which misrepresented the idea of "Freedom from Want." The cartoon showed food being taken from the American people and carted off to other countries to be given away to foreigners. The charge implied in the picture was



To what extent should we undertake to feed the liberated peoples of Europe? Here, inhabitants of North Africa are registering for American-supplied food

that those who express the hope for peace and plenty all over the world are proposing that America feed the world at the expense of our own people.

By trickery this newspaper, through its cartoons, seeks to distort the purposes of those leaders of both major parties who hope for better living conditions all over the world. Their purpose is to free the world from war and unfair trade regulations and other hindrances so that the people of all nations will have a chance to improve their conditions. Their policies may be right or wrong, but the newspaper does not oppose these policies by logical argument. Instead, it tries, by trickery and ridicule, to make people think that these policies are different from what they really are.

★ ★ ★

I wish that every high school and college in the nation might have on its library shelves a copy, or, better still, several copies of Walter Lippmann's "U. S. Foreign Policy" (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. \$1.50). It is a small book, easy to read, and in my opinion it furnishes the best introduction available for the study of American foreign policy.

Mr. Lippmann argues that America has no consistent foreign policy. We have made far-flung commitments. We have committed ourselves to the protection of South America, to preventing the dismemberment of China, to preventing any European power from making aggressions outside Europe. But we have ignored the necessity of preparing to back up our commitments either by our own power, by alliances, or both. Now, he says, "we are liquidating in blood and sweat and tears, and at our mortal peril, the fact that we have made



Walter Lippmann

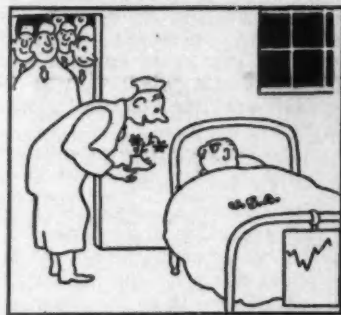
commitments, asserted rights, and proclaimed ideals while we left our frontiers unguarded, our armaments unprepared, and our alliances unformed and unsustained."

There follows the outline of a policy through which America may, in the author's opinion, maintain her safety and influence.

Throughout the year, THE AMERICAN OBSERVER will try to help its readers to understand problems of American foreign policy. As a start we urge every teacher and student to read Lippmann's book.

THE WALRUS

## SMILES



"Look, Sergeant—flowers! The company took up a collection." GARDNER REA IN COLLIER'S

Farmer: "You must be brave to come down in a hundred-mile gale like this in a parachute."

Soldier: "I didn't come down like this in a chute. I went up in a tent."

—WALL STREET JOURNAL

A magician says he has great difficulty nowadays in obtaining rabbits and goldfish to produce from a hat. We should have thought that a capable magician would only need a hat.

—PUNCH

"Mr. Congressman, a lot of your constituents cannot understand your speech on inflation."

"Fine; it took me seven hours to write it that way."

—PATHFINDER

"It isn't my fault that I got into debt."

"How's that?"

"It was all owing to other people."

—SELECTED

In the new Italian cabinet is a Minister for Italian Africa, who will have the softest snap in all Europe.

—BOSTON GLOBE

"A little more patience, landlord. The day will come when people stopping at your door will say, 'Here lived the poet Smith.'"

"Is that so? Well, if you don't pay the rent right now, they will say it tomorrow!"

—LABOR

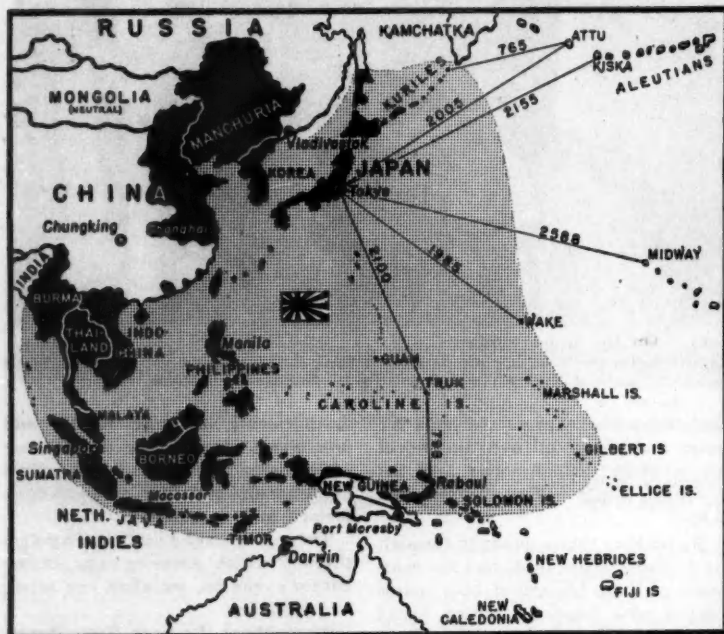
"Farmer Blunt," asked the young man who was working as a farm hand during his vacation, "do you think I'll ever become a successful agriculturist?"

"We-e-ll, you may," doubtfully replied Farmer Blunt, "but you'll never be a farmer!"

—COUNTRY GENTLEMAN



# The Story of the Week



THE PACIFIC. We have been moving ahead slowly in the Pacific, but Japan has been forced to take the defensive. A United Nations attack against Burma is expected this fall.

## The Far East

Most military observers believe that this fall will see far greater activity against Japan than has heretofore taken place. The appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten, famous leader of the British Commandos, as supreme commander of the southeast Pacific theater, is regarded as a sign of early action. Lord Mountbatten's position is comparable to that of General MacArthur as commander-in-chief in the southwest Pacific and General Eisenhower's role in the Mediterranean theater.

What offensive action against Japan is contemplated must await developments, but observers would not be surprised if an early attempt is made to wrest Burma from the Japanese. Such a drive would enable the United States and England to join land forces with the hard-pressed Chinese. If successful, it would reopen the Burma Road and provide a route for supplies to the Far East.

## Russian Offensive

The Russian counteroffensive which began in July has won spectacular victories and threatens to crumble the entire Nazi line in the south. After the seizure of such key German defense centers as Orel, Belgorod, and Kharkov, the Red Army continued to pierce enemy lines in the Ukraine. The Soviets' immediate objective appeared to be to push the Nazis back at least as far as the Dnieper River. The big question as we go to press is whether the Russians can achieve this goal before the fall rains in the Ukraine slow down progress and enable the Germans to reform their lines for a successful defense.

Key to the whole eastern front is not the amount of territory that changes hands. Rather it is the destruction which can be inflicted upon the armies of the opposing forces. Germany seized large chunks of Russian territory early in the war but could not bring about a decision because she was unable to break the back of the Red Army. In the present drive, Russia's objective is to

destroy the fighting power of the Nazi armies. If she can do that, victory will be hers, regardless of how far she has driven the Germans.

## Nazi Fighter Planes

There are many indications that Germany has shifted most of her airplane production from bombers to fighters. She has done this in order to defend herself more effectively against the night raids of the RAF and the daylight bombings of the U. S. Eighth Army Air Force. And one of the principal objectives of the Anglo-American campaign is to destroy the factories which turn out German fighters. It is estimated that production is still high enough to replace the fighters which are lost in combat, but that in the next few weeks German factories may not be able to make the replacements. Then it will be only a matter of time until undisputed control of the skies of Europe is in the hands of the Allies.

That German air defenses are effective is indicated by the losses which American and British sustain in their raids. In the first heavy raid on Berlin last month, 58 RAF bombers did not return. This was a greater loss in relation to the total tons of bombs dropped than in previous raids over Germany. The battle for the air is thus not only a struggle of bomber and fighter in the air but also one of bomber against the factories which are producing the fighter planes.

## Lewis Rebuked

The most serious labor dispute of the war has been that involving the coal miners, headed by John L. Lewis. It involved more than half a million workers in one of the nation's most vital industries. On three occasions, during the summer, workers went out on strike, and the government had to take over the mines in order to prevent chaos. Finally, a truce was arranged, to be observed until October 31. One of the issues which has not yet been settled is that of "portal-to-portal" pay. The miners want to

be paid from the time they enter the mines until the time they leave, not merely from the moment they actually start mining coal. Frequently as much as an hour and a half is required to transport the miners to and from their actual place of work within the mine.

Some time ago, John L. Lewis negotiated a contract with the Illinois Coal Operators Association. Under the terms of that contract, the miners were granted their portal-to-portal request. This would have meant an increase of \$1.25 a day for the miners in Illinois. It would also have established a precedent for other mine operators.

Such an agreement between employers and workers, however, must receive the approval of the War Labor Board, and the board has rejected the agreement on the ground that it would constitute a "hidden wage increase." Thus the board is holding to its policy of preventing wage increases throughout American industry. What action Mr. Lewis and the United Mine Workers will take before October 31 will be perhaps the most important development on the labor front in the weeks ahead.

## Congress Comes Back

Tomorrow, September 14, Congress returns from the first vacation it has had since we entered the war. The problems it faces are complex and numerous. They concern both the home front and our future relations with the rest of the world. Here are some of the problems with which Congress will have to deal during the coming months:

**Taxation:** A new tax bill will have to be written to raise more money to pay for the war and to reduce the threat of inflation. With half of our total production now going for war purposes, the people have more money to spend than there are goods for them to buy. Some of this "excess purchasing power" must be

drained off in taxes, forced savings, or in other channels.

**Manpower:** The manpower shortage is growing more acute month by month and calls for action (see page 1). Congress may consider a national service act which would draft workers for industry as they are now drafted for service in the armed forces. There will be a strong movement to prevent the draft of fathers.

**Food and Prices:** Steps were taken before Congress adjourned to prevent the price of basic foodstuffs from getting out of hand. A program of limited subsidy payments was adopted after bitter debate. The question will come up again and Congress must take up the whole problem of holding prices in line.

**Demobilization of Men and Industry:** Plans must be made to prevent complete economic collapse when the war



GAVEL FALLS AGAIN. Speaker Sam Rayburn will let his gavel drop on his desk in the House of Representatives tomorrow to mark the re-opening of Congress.

is over and we go back to peacetime production. Several plans have been proposed for bridging this difficult period and no problem facing Congress will be of greater importance.

**Postwar Plans:** Shall Congress commit the United States now to co-operation with other nations after the war to preserve peace? Many people feel that unless such action is taken in advance, the prospects of lasting peace will be seriously jeopardized.

## Preparing for 1944

Although the presidential election is more than a year away, both parties are devoting much attention to politics. Already, possible candidates and their supporters are jockeying for position. They are trying to win popularity which may be translated into votes when the nominating conventions are held next summer.

It is generally accepted that, if the war is still on next year, President Roosevelt will be nominated for a fourth term. A recent Gallup Poll shows that 59 per cent of the voters would support him, if the war is still on. However, if the war is over at election time, many of these voters would shift their vote to another candidate.

Chief interest in the Democratic party turns on the vice-presidential nomination. Political observers feel that Vice-President Wallace will not receive the nomination. The Democrats may name a man from the South in order to insure the support of that section which, during recent months, has wavered in its support



CHING PAO. In Chinese this denotes air-raid alarm, and this mother, with her tiny youngster riding in a sling on her back, makes for the nearest air-raid shelter. The Chinese have suffered air raids longer than any other people.





Warbirds on the wing attest to America's growing might in the air.

ACME

of Mr. Roosevelt. James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization, has been most frequently mentioned as a possible candidate. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn is another possibility. However, Wallace has strong support in the ranks of labor and his renomination is not to be ruled out entirely.

There is no clear indication as to who will be the Republican nominee. Wendell L. Willkie, who ran in 1940 and is a strong supporter of the President's foreign policies, is still in the running, although recent polls show him to have less popular support than Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York—although Dewey has indicated he will not seek the nomination. Other strong contenders are Governor Bricker and Senator Taft of Ohio.

### "Back the Attack!"

The American people are being asked this month to buy more war stamps and bonds than have ever been sold in a single drive. The Third War Loan Drive, which ends September 30, has a goal of \$15,000,000,000, and the Treasury hopes to raise most of this money from individuals and organizations, not from banks as has been the case in previous drives.

"Back the Attack!" is the slogan of the drive. The support of the schools of the nation is being sought. Many schools are participating in "Buy a Jeep" campaigns. The Treasury hopes to raise enough money in bond and stamp sales in the schools to buy 20,000 jeeps by December 7—Pearl Harbor Day. There are three types of jeeps which schools may buy: the familiar land jeep, which costs \$1,165; the amphibian jeep, or

"quack," which costs \$2,090; and the flying jeep, or "grasshopper plane," worth \$3,000.

Smaller schools may aim at lower goals, such as the purchase of a motor scooter, life float, or parachute. Large schools might undertake to buy even a heavy bomber. Before organizing a campaign of this kind schools should obtain full details from the State War Finance headquarters in their state.

### Weather Vane of Europe

Stockholm, in normal times, is about the last place in Europe a foreign correspondent would go for news. Today it is one of the most important news gathering spots in the world. But it is more than that. It is a weather vane through which the turn of Allied and Axis fortunes is revealed.

Until recently, Sweden clung to a precarious neutrality and frequently had to make concessions to the Axis in order to avoid suffering the fate of Norway and Denmark. The Swedes are now stiffening their resistance because the Axis has become so much weaker. Only last month they ended the agreement with Germany by which the Nazis were allowed to use their 10,000-mile railway system to transport men and supplies to Norway and Finland. It is estimated that this blow will force the Axis to use one-third of its shipping facilities to transport only troops to Scandinavia.

### Welles Resigns

The recent resignation of Sumner Welles, as undersecretary of state, has aroused wide speculation. Mr. Welles has long been one of our ablest diplomats and has been one of the President's closest advisers on foreign

policy. On the other hand, he has frequently been at odds with Secretary of State Hull and, it is reported, their differences of opinion finally became so sharp as to force the resignation of one man or the other.

Certain observers are alarmed at Mr. Welles' resignation because of the fact that he was one of the staunchest advocates in the Department of State of close cooperation with Russia both during the war and in the postwar period. Coming at a time when our relations with Russia are not as cordial as they might be, when Russian Ambassador Litvinov has been recalled to Moscow, these observers see danger in the withdrawal of a man who might have



H. A. R.

SUMNER WELLES. His resignation as undersecretary of state reveals the division within the State Department.

done much to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

Whatever the causes of Mr. Welles' resignation, it is an indication of lack of complete harmony within our State Department. Whether it will result in a basic change of foreign policy is a matter which will be determined only by coming developments.

### Pressure on Spain

The United Nations have been trying during recent weeks to make Spain shift from her policy of helping the Axis and to adopt a truly neutral position. They are reportedly seeking to make General Franco, dictator of Spain, discontinue the policy of spreading Axis propaganda in South America; of allowing Axis planes to fly over Spanish territory to attack Allied convoys; of sending military information to Berlin.

If the Allies are successful in forcing Franco to adopt a policy of true neutrality, it will be due to no change of heart on the part of the Spanish dictator who openly endorses the fascist way of life and scorns democracy. Rather it will be the result of (a) the changing fortunes of war which make an Axis victory unlikely, and (b) Spain's need of food and other supplies, which only the United Nations can supply in required quantities.

## News in Brief

The cost of the war for the United States this year has been estimated at \$75,000,000,000. Dividing this up we find that fighting the Axis for a single day costs \$200,000,000. Carrying on the struggle for even a second means the spending of \$2,200.

After the beginning of next year, you won't exchange your ration stamps directly for goods. Stamps for the yet unissued Ration Book Four will be exchanged for glass or plastic tokens, according to the Office of Price Administration.

Light-weight, flexible, and portable pipe lines assure our fast-moving armies of all the gasoline, oil, and water they need. Divided into 20-foot sections, the pipes are light enough for one man to lift and carry. Unskilled soldiers can lay 10 to 30 miles of pipe line in a single day. Being flexible the line does not break with every nearby explosion.

The American Navy's seventh *Wasp* was ready for action last month. The new *Wasp* is an aircraft carrier, replacing the one which went down in the South Pacific a year ago this month. There has been a ship of this name in each of our wars. The first three were merchant ships, converted to wartime naval duty. The sixth *Wasp* had a spectacular career, which included carrying fighter planes to Malta at a time when the Axis ruled the Mediterranean.

Nearly 4,000,000 civilians depend upon the War Department for all or part of their incomes in the form of dependency benefits. Every month the Office of Dependency Benefits sends out some \$200,000,000 to the mothers, wives, and children of men in the armed forces.

This country has extended almost \$14,000,000,000 in lend-lease aid since the act authorizing such aid to our Allies went into effect March 11, 1941. Reporting on the progress of the program through July 31, President Roosevelt revealed that 15 per cent of our munitions production goes abroad, as do 17 out of every 100 bombers, 25 out of every 100 fighter planes, 22 out of every 100 light tanks, and 36 out of every 100 medium tanks.

### The American Observer

Published weekly throughout the year (except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter holidays, and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September) by the CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE, 744 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

Subscription price, single copy, \$2 a calendar year. In clubs of five or more for class use, \$1 a school year or 50 cents a semester. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 3 cents a week.

Entered as second-class matter Sept. 15, 1931, at the Post Office at Washington 6, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Civic Education Service Publications  
The American Observer  
Weekly News Review  
The Junior Review  
The Young Citizen  
The Civic Leader

#### EDITORIAL BOARD

Francis L. Bacon      Harold G. Moulton  
Charles A. Beard      David S. Muzzey  
Walter E. Myer, Editor

Executive Editor      Managing Editor  
Andre de Forry      Clay Case

Senior Editor  
Paul D. Miller

Associate Editors

J. Hubert Anderson      Anne Crutcher  
Sylvia Brooks      Kenneth F. Weaver

Art Editor  
Hermit Johnson



PORTABLE PIPE LINE. A new type of pipe line, which can be laid quickly and easily, proved of great value to our forces in the North African campaign. At least four such pipe lines, varying in length from 75 to 300 miles, were employed.





From all sides "Fortress Europe" is under attack

COURTESY NEW YORK TIMES

## Our Relations with Soviet Russia

(Concluded from page 1)

they want Russia to wear herself out in the war against Germany so that, when victory over Germany comes, Russia will be exhausted and Britain and America will be the dominant powers?

There is, of course, another side to the picture. Americans and British can point to the fact that they have made very large contributions. Not only have they had great success in the difficult task of overcoming the submarine menace; not only have they cleared Africa and the Mediterranean, but they have made heavy air attacks on Germany. Though they have not forced Germany to withdraw many soldiers from Russia they have compelled her to draw away at least half of her air force. This alone may have saved Russia from defeat. Furthermore, through lend-lease, Russia has been supplied with large numbers of tanks and planes from American factories and with vast quantities of food.

### Mutual Suspicions

It would naturally be a good thing if there could be a second front in western Europe and if Germany could then be squeezed between the Russian attack from the east and the Anglo-American attack from the west. Such an attack will surely be made at some time, and possibly soon. But there are serious difficulties in the way of a movement of that kind—difficulties of organization and transport and of storming the powerful defenses which have been erected all along the European coast line.

The Russians show no signs of understanding these difficulties. They

have not tried very hard to understand British-American war policies. They have shown little desire for real cooperation. When invited to conferences they have not attended. They have refused to American and British military observers the privilege of observing Russian military movements. They have refused to let British and American planes use Russian territory as a base for attacks on Germany.

So Americans and British, as well as Russians, have grown suspicious. Is Russia trying to fight her own war, and to win in such a way that the end of the war will see Russia in control of all eastern Europe, and possibly of Germany?

### Gain for Axis

It would be foolish to deny that considerable discord has developed among the United Nations leaders, and it is natural that the Axis leaders are highly pleased. They know that their only hope of escaping defeat lies in the possibility of a rift in the Allied camp.

It is not likely, however, that Axis hopes will be realized. While misunderstandings and certain actual conflicts of policy disturb the relations of Britain and America with the Soviet Union, great common interests bind the three nations together. By concentrating attention upon these mutual interests rather than upon points of disagreement, the statesmen of these nations should be able to preserve the Grand Alliance and make it an instrument of military victory and of permanent peace. Among the interests which

America, Great Britain, and Russia have in common are these:

1. The three nations are interested in preserving peace. Russia will need nothing so much after the war is over as a long period free from external disturbances. The Soviet leaders are anxious to make their economic system work. They want to develop the country industrially and to achieve prosperity equal to or beyond that enjoyed by the other great powers. They want to restore the devastated areas, to rebuild and retool the factories, and to increase production all along the line.

### Are Satisfied Powers

The United States and Great Britain may not have worked as constructively to preserve world peace during the last generation as they might have done, but no one can question their dislike of war. They have no stomach for it. Under great provocation they held off from going into this war until it was almost too late.

2. Great Britain, the United States, and Russia are satisfied powers. They are not reaching out for more territory. They may indeed insist upon acquiring certain outposts which they think they need to protect their frontiers. The United States, for example, may take over a number of islands in the Pacific and the Atlantic and fortify them for self-protection. Russia may acquire a part of Poland and the small Baltic nations and other territories along her western frontier. Great Britain may seek to improve her military position by acquiring certain outposts. But none

of these nations is ambitious to enlarge its territory—in the way the Germans and Japanese are.

3. These three nations have common enemies. After the war is over the potential enemies of Russia will continue to be Germany and Japan. There are about 100,000,000 Germans centrally located in Europe. Whatever may happen to Germany at the close of this war, these Germans will remain there in a compact territory. They are highly developed, scientifically and industrially, and extremely ambitious. On the other side of Russia is Japan. The Japanese also number nearly 100,000,000, and they too are highly industrialized, efficient, and ambitious. The Russians can be fairly sure that attacks against them will not be made in the future by Great Britain, France, or the United States. They cannot be sure that attacks will not be made by the Germans or Japanese.

The Germans and Japanese will also remain the potential enemies of the United States and Great Britain. Attack is unlikely from Russia, from France, from China, Italy, or any other nation. It is against the renewal of the bid for world dominion by Germany or Japan that America and Britain must be prepared, and their best assurance of safety lies in continued close relations with Russia.

Since it is so important for the three leaders of the United Nations to stand together in war and in peace, every effort should be made to achieve such a result. If the three nations are to hold together, each one of them must cooperate. The Russians, as well as the Americans and British, must do their part. Naturally we cannot determine what the Russians shall do, but we as Americans should be careful to do our full duty in the direction of cooperation.

### Cooperation Needed

In particular, those Americans who talk about the impossibility of working with Russia should avoid all such comments, for these expressions of distrust encourage suspicion among the Russians. In our conversations and our public discussions we should stress the great points of common interest rather than the points of conflict. We should study the alternatives to full cooperation with Russia. We should realize that if the United Nations should fall apart during the war, a clear-cut victory will probably be impossible, and that if Russia, Britain, and America do not work together after the war, permanent peace is not likely to be achieved.

We and the Russians should not worry too much about the difference in economic systems. It is true that Russia is communistic and England and America are capitalistic. But that is no reason why they should not work harmoniously together in the international field.

Above all, it must be recognized that in dealing with foreign nations compromises may be necessary. It is certain that America, Britain, and Russia cannot hold together during the war and after if each country insists on having its own way with respect to every disputed point. We will have to overlook some things about Russia which we do not like and they will have to ignore some of our policies with which they do not agree. This will not always be pleasant, but it should be more agreeable than defeat in this war or the failure to establish peace in the world on a permanent basis.



# Problems on Production Front

(Concluded from page 1)

As for gloomy tales of the home front crumbling, there is no evidence whatever to support them. James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization, recently pointed out this fact: "At the peak of the last world war little more than a quarter of our national output went for war purposes. Now a full half of our national output is being taken to fight the war." Hence, a nation that can turn over 50 per cent of its total production to its fighting forces, and still enable its civilian population to live as well as the American people do today, can hardly be said to be in a dangerous plight.

Why, then, all the criticisms and warnings? The explanation is this: While there has not been an actual decline in war output, there has been a *slowing down in the rate of increase*. We are not making the gains month by month, of late, that our military and political leaders had counted upon. For instance, the schedules called for 7,600 planes in June, whereas only 7,000 were turned out. In July, it had been planned for us to produce 8,000 planes, and the actual output was 7,373.

## Too Much Optimism

There are a number of reasons for this inability to keep pace with the schedules which had been planned. There is some indication that people in general, with the war now going in our favor, have become over-optimistic and less inclined to work as hard as they did when we were dangerously on the defense. Mr. Byrnes, in his speech of last month, described the attitude which has developed on the part of many of us:

"Since we have begun to win some real and decisive battles on the fighting front, there has, unfortunately, been a tendency to slow down our production pace. . . . This may be just a relaxation of the tension that gripped us when there was grave danger that we might lose this war before we could mobilize our resources for the fighting."

Mr. Byrnes then warned the public that, despite our encouraging victories, "we have met and defeated less than seven per cent of the combat divisions which the enemy has in the European area." He says that it might have tragic consequences if the home front effort is weakened through smugness and complacency.

Now no one can disagree that it would be folly for any individual to

assume we have won the war a single day before victory is actually ours. All of us need to be constantly reminded of the fact that any slackening of effort on our part may help postpone the day of victory, thereby costing many thousands of lives.

On the other hand, it would be a serious mistake for the impression to be spread that public overconfidence is the only, or even a most important, cause of industry's inability to keep up with war production schedules. For in order to boost output still more, we as a nation need to know the true facts. We need to know the main obstacles in the way of further increases in production so as to understand what must be done to remove them.

## Manpower Shortage

Certainly, one of the leading obstacles is the growing manpower shortage. Our rapidly expanding industries and military forces have drawn so heavily upon the man and womanpower resources of the nation that the leftover supply of labor is getting very low. From this point on, it is going to be a hard task indeed to find additional workers to boost production higher than it is now.

Scolding the public, or trying to spur workers on by making them feel that they are mainly to blame for our production difficulties, is not going to solve this particular phase of the problem, which is really the root of it. Instead, there is urgent need for Congress, the President, and his war advisers to take a new inventory of the nation's manpower resources and decide where and how they can

these men, faced with the possibility of being drafted, will leave their present positions and go into war industries.

Thus far, the results have been discouraging. The *United States News*, after making a survey, reports: "Personnel men in Detroit said the order had no noticeable effect. In Los Angeles, only 41 job applications were filed as a consequence. At three big Chicago war plants, applications continued to be received at their usual rate." Perhaps as the time draws nearer when they may be drafted, a larger number of fathers will shift to vital war work. That is the hope of the administration.

It may be, though, that Congress will not permit this policy to be



BRESSLER EDITORIAL CARTOONS, N. Y.  
Hiya, champ!

think the bill has little chance of passing Congress in view of the fact that it might be unpopular and that 1944 is an election year.

Still another alternative is for the nation to be content with a smaller Army and Navy than is now being planned. Many members of Congress look with favor upon this idea. They think that our country has taken on too big a job in attempting to build a fighting force of 11,000,000, while at the same time extending vast aid to our Allies and trying to maintain a healthful standard of living for our civilian population. They argue that we are getting more men in the armed services than we can transport to the fighting fronts and keep supplied.

## Military View

Military officials and the key men in the Roosevelt administration take sharp issue with this point of view. They contend that we have not yet exerted ourselves or sacrificed to nearly so great an extent as have the people of the other leading United Nations. A nation cannot fight a global war, they insist, without a large and powerful fighting force.

This difference of opinion will have to be worked out between Congress and the administration. But if a satisfactory decision with respect to this whole question is not reached by them, the present war workers of the nation should not be blamed for being unable to speed up their rate of production.

The nation's war industries, if they are to continue to meet ever higher production goals, simply must have more workers. How and where to get these workers is, in wartime, necessarily a matter to be decided upon by our political leaders. If there is prolonged discord, confusion, and indecision among them in dealing with the problem, our war production may settle down around its present level. If, on the other hand, a truly cooperative effort is made on the part of Congress and the administration to make maximum use of the nation's labor resources, plans may be developed to step up production considerably more before it reaches a peak and becomes stabilized.

Of course, even if it were impossible to exceed our present volume of war production, the consequences would not be disastrous. Our war production already tops that of all our enemies combined. But if we can produce still more, and there is good reason to believe we can, with better organization and more forceful leadership, we owe it to our fighting men not to stop short of anything but our very best efforts.



THOMAS IN DETROIT NEWS  
Equal responsibility and equal honor

carried through. Many members are definitely opposed to the drafting of fathers—some because they know it is politically unpopular, others because they genuinely believe that it would cause too serious dislocations in family life and in the nation's economic system.

Let us suppose, therefore, that one of two developments occurs: Either that the plan of drafting fathers does not bring the desired results, or that Congress does not permit it to be tried out. What, then, is the solution?

## Alternative Plans

Several other alternatives have been offered by students of the problem. One is that the government make a still more determined drive to bring additional women into war work. It is estimated that there are still about 4,000,000 women under the age of 45, without small children, who are not employed in industry. If a strong and continuous appeal were made, with definite instructions of how to go about learning a trade and getting a war job, the present migration of women into war industries might be speeded up.

Another possibility is to conscript workers for industry and agriculture just as we do fighters for the armed services. In that way, the government could shift men and women workers from nonessential industries to war jobs.

A labor-draft bill is now before Congress, and it is expected to be sharply debated in the weeks ahead. Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, is known to favor the plan if present voluntary measures fail to produce sufficient war workers. Most political observers, however,



SHOEMAKER IN CHICAGO DAILY NEWS  
Womanpower

be best distributed. If the political leaders can reach an agreement, there is good reason to believe that they can expect the cooperation of labor and management—if it is made clear what needs to be done, and why.

At the present time, there is a sharp difference of opinion over this issue among members of Congress and the administration. A campaign is under way on the part of the administration to deal with the problem by an indirect method. The policy has been decided upon of drafting fathers, beginning October 1, if they are not engaged in essential war work.

As a matter of fact, the administration knows that probably not all fathers in nonessential industries will be needed in the armed forces. But it is hoping that a large number of



TALBURT IN WASHINGTON NEWS  
Break through on the home front!



# Summer Brings Victories to United Nations

THE momentous events of the summer 1943 are listed in chronological order on this page. This summer may well mark the turning point of World War II, when the history of this period is finally written. To appreciate the great change in the fortunes of the United Nations, one has only to cast his glance backward to the closing days of the summer of 1942. Then, the Axis was making a desperate bid for victory. The Battle of Stalingrad was in full swing and its outcome not to be determined for many weeks. The Nazis were striking at the gates of Alexandria in Egypt. There was indeed the prospect that the European members of the Axis might succeed in breaking through to the Middle East and joining hands with the Japanese member. With minor exceptions the United Nations were on the defensive in every theater of war.

While the initiative was seized from the Axis late last fall, the summer months have witnessed intensified activities in the offensive against the Axis. It was only in May that the last Axis troops were driven from Tunisia, assuring the Allies control of the Mediterranean and giving them bases from which to attack Europe from the south. At the beginning of the summer, there were misgivings about the Russian front. Would Germany make a last desperate attempt to stage a successful offensive to crush the Red Army? If not, would the Russians be strong enough to start an offensive of their own?

Whatever the outcome of the present battles on the eastern front, they have demonstrated two things, both of which are of the greatest importance in insuring victory for the Allies. The first is that the Germans have reached and passed their peak of striking power. Their third summer offensive, launched early in July, lacked the force of the two previous summer drives. The second impor-

tant point is that the Russians themselves have the strength to launch an offensive of their own, something which they have never been able to do in the summer before this year.

The summer has likewise seen great strides in the aerial offensive over Europe and other Axis-held territory. Not only were several small Italian islands subdued by air power alone, from newly acquired bases in French North Africa, but the great bombing raids of Germany have wrought severe destruction.

Certainly the effective air raids of the Allies have been one of the major accomplishments of the summer. We are no longer obliged to base all our bombers on the British Isles. Shuttle raids were inaugurated during the summer, with bombers leaving England to drop their bombs on various targets on the continent and continuing to Allied bases in North Africa. On the return trip, other bomb loads were dropped.

## A Major Front

Hanson W. Baldwin, military editor of the New York Times, writing late in the summer, gave the following appraisal of the air front:

The strategic bombardment of Germany is now equivalent in its effects to a major front; it has added the internal blockade of air power to the external blockade of sea power. Like any weapon of attrition, air power works slowly; the effects of the gradual destruction of German industry are apparent on the fighting fronts only after a time-lag.

But those effects are becoming more and more apparent. Horses and mules are gradually being substituted in large quantities for motor vehicles in German units on the Russian front—a clear sign that bombardment, blockade, and battle losses are outstripping Germany's ability to produce motor vehicles and gasoline and oil to keep them running.

Of equal importance to the suc-

cesses in the air have been the victories over the German submarines. Hitler's plans called for a successful U-boat campaign which would prevent the United States from sending men and war supplies to the fronts in Europe and Africa.

The Battle of the Atlantic has been virtually won and we are now able to send supplies to the far-flung battle fronts without serious interference. And the opening and securing of the sea lanes is essential to whatever military campaigns are to be undertaken against "Fortress Europe."

Another signal victory of the summer was the Sicilian campaign. Here we demonstrated that by cooperation of air, sea, and land forces a victorious overseas campaign can be waged. The Sicilian battle was the greatest amphibious operation in the annals of military history. An armada of more than 3,000 ships participated in the initial landings on the island. Air-borne troops were landed successfully behind enemy lines. The coordination of all branches was a demonstration of the practical possibility of storming enemy-held territory from across a body of water—an operation which must be repeated when we stage a full-scale invasion.

The Sicilian campaign brought benefits to the United Nations cause far greater than the immediate military gains. One of these was to produce an internal crisis in Italy the full effects of which cannot yet be determined. The Fascist party has been dissolved and the whole political structure of Italy has crumbled. Mussolini's downfall brought the first serious breach in the Axis and weakened the resistance of other nations which had tied themselves to the Hitler chariot.

The summer also saw a stepping up

of the offensive against the Japanese. In May, the island of Attu was retaken by our forces and in August the island of Kiska was repossessed. Thus the enemy was driven from the Aleutians, strengthening our position for an offensive in the North Pacific. In the Southwest Pacific some progress was made during the summer.

Gains were also made on the diplomatic front during the summer. The few remaining neutrals are less likely to turn to the Axis as a result of military gains. Sweden felt strong enough to stop the shipment of German troops and supplies to Norway through her territory. Much of the friction between various French factions has been removed.

## Production Gains

Despite the numerous difficulties on the home front (see article beginning on page 1), great strides have been made in the Battle of Production. In certain lines, the rate of progress has been less rapid than the goals, but we are greatly outproducing the Axis.

The greatest disappointment of the summer was the failure of the United States and England to open a major second front in Europe which would force Germany to shift large numbers of her troops from the Russian front. The fact that our military leaders did not consider us strong enough to open the second front which Russia has been demanding is an indication that Germany is still a formidable enemy and that the road to victory will be a hard one.

The over-all appraisal of the war at the end of the summer is such as to warrant optimism and confidence in the future. The dark days when defeat was possible—or even probable—have passed and victory is assured, barring tragedies. But before victory is won, the people, on the home front as well as on the battle fronts, will be called upon to make greater sacrifices than ever before.

## Events of the Summer

### May

- 22nd Stalin puts an end to the Comintern, the international Communist organization which directed Communist parties all over the world.
- 28th Roosevelt establishes the Office of War Mobilization (OWM) to coordinate every phase of the war effort on the home front. He appoints James F. Byrnes, former senator and Supreme Court justice, to head the new agency.
- 30th U. S. troops retake Attu in the Aleutian chain of islands. Kiska, 172 miles southeast of Attu, is the sole remaining Japanese foothold in the Aleutians.

### June

- 1st Some 540,000 coal miners strike for higher wages on the grounds that rising prices had lowered their living standards.
- 3rd United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs adjourns. French Committee for National Liberation formed in Algiers as the government of all occupied French territories until France is liberated. Presidency is shared by Generals Honore Giraud and Charles de Gaulle.
- 4th Army troops headed by Generals Arturo Rawson and Pedro Ramirez overturn government of Argentina. Ramirez becomes president. New government continues unwillingness to join with other South American republics in breaking relations with Axis.
- 11th Pantelleria, island in the Strait of Sicily, surrenders to Allies after 20 days of bombing.
- 12th Lampedusa, small island 85 miles southeast of Pantelleria, capitulates.
- 13th Linosa, 25 miles north of Lampedusa, surrenders. The fall of these three islands completes three weeks of incessant bombing of Mediterranean islands to pave way for the invasion of Sicily and Italy, and the Balkans.
- 18th Senate votes to abolish National Resources Planning Board, author of the "American Beverage Plan" of social security.

- 21st For the third time since May 1, 540,000 Appalachian miners strike, after conferences between union officials and mine operators collapse.

- 25th Connally-Smith antistrike bill passes over President's veto. The measure outlaws strikes in government-operated plants and prohibits them in other war industries without 30 days' notice and a secret ballot among workers to determine whether a majority of them approve of the proposed strike.

### July

- 5th Nazis launch Russian summer offensive on 160-mile front from Belgorod to Orel.
- 8th Congress recesses until September 14.
- 10th Sicily invaded by United Nations troops under the command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower.
- 12th Red Army opens counteroffensive against Germans, taking 110 towns. Marshal Semyon Timoshenko leads Russian drive.
- 17th AMGOT, Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories, set up in Sicily as Allied armies advance.
- 19th Rome bombed for the first time. Only military objectives are attacked.
- 20th Paramushiru, northernmost island of the Japanese homeland, naval and air base, is bombed for the first time.
- 25th Mussolini resigns and is succeeded by Marshal Pietro Badoglio.
- 28th New Italian cabinet orders Fascist party dissolved. Riots sweep Italy. President Roosevelt broadcasts to nation. Reports he will ask Congress to approve a program to provide returning servicemen with "mustering out" pay, unemployment insurance, credit allowances on federal old-age insurance during time they have been in service, and free training for jobs.
- 31st French Committee of National Liberation names Giraud military commander and de Gaulle civil leader.

### August

- 1st U. S. planes bomb Ploesti oil refineries in southern Rumania, source of 90 per cent of German Luftwaffe's gasoline.
- 5th Russian capture of Orel and Belgorod continues Soviet counteroffensive which began July 12. Sweden ends agreement which had permitted transit of Nazi troops and supplies through Sweden. Americans occupy Munda, air base on New Georgia island, 38 days after invasion of central Solomons.
- 6th Red Army troops break into Ukraine on a 43-mile front. Fighting intense in Kharkov sector as Russians advance speedily.
- 17th Capture of Sicily completed with conquest of Messina by American and British troops. Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt meet in Quebec for sixth conference on war plans.
- 22nd Maxim M. Litvinov, Russian ambassador to the United States since December 7, 1941, and foremost exponent of collective security, replaced by Andrei A. Gromyko.
- 23rd Kharkov, Russia's third largest city, captured by Russians. City changes hands for fourth time during war. Battle of Berlin begins with heaviest single blow ever struck at a city from the air. More than 700 planes drop 2,000 tons of bombs, devastating four square miles.
- 24th Sixth Churchill-Roosevelt war conference ends in Quebec. Decisions made regarding the "whole field of world operations." Another 1943 talk planned.
- 25th Lord Louis Mountbatten, British Chief of Combined Operations, named supreme Allied commander in southeast Asia. President Roosevelt addresses 30,000 Canadians in Ottawa. Delivers warning to Axis that "surrender would pay them better now than later."



